

THE DEMOCRAT.

DEMOCRATIC AND FRANKLY DEVOTED TO NO CLIQUE, AND
FOUR TO NO MASTER.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO,
June 30, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILSON SHANNON.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

This great day—the advent of American Liberty, will be on Monday next. And should we not rejoice—should not every freeman rejoice—upon the closing of another year of the undisturbed liberty we all enjoy? Should we not sacredly celebrate the anniversary of that day which brought freedom to a people, and reverse the blessings which have been bequeathed to us from its proceedings? Though the strife of parties run so high at times, as to make us forget that we are all brothers; though the spirit of opposition sometimes threatens destruction to our Governmental fabric—still, when the day comes round to be consecrated to National Independence, we all join together in honoring it and the men whose efforts ranked us among the "Nations of the earth." So may it always be.

As we get wiser, and older, and more intelligent, as a nation, the more fervently do we appreciate those great fundamental rights of man as laid down in the Declaration of Independence. This is proven by the many preparations making throughout the country, for celebrating the coming anniversary. So long as such a feeling exists, we need never despair of the Republic. To keep alive that feeling, let every man devote one day, let him celebrate it in a peaceable and virtuous patriotic manner, that his actions may not corrupt the minds of the rising generation around him. That's all.

We have been handed the order of the day, of the Dover Celebration. It will be conducted on the cold water system; that is, plenty of good things to eat, but nothing stronger on the table, than lemonade. If a man wants a toddy, of course he can get it at the tavern for six pence.

As we have been requested by the Committee of arrangements, to give a general invitation to the Ladies to be on hand.

4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT CANAL DOVER.

Order of the Day.

1. Salute at 5 o'clock, A. M.
2. At 8 o'clock the several officers of the sabbath schools in Dover together with the teachers, scholars, &c. will meet at the M. E. Church. The Clergy, Mayor, Town Council and citizens are respectfully requested to attend.
3. At 8 1/2 o'clock A. M. the procession will be formed in the following order and proceed to the grove, under the direction of the Marshals, Wright Warner Esq. Wm. Graham, & J. Mosely.
4. Clergy.
5. Car, bearing the Bible and Declaration of Independence.
6. Orator and Reader.
7. Officers of the Schools.
8. Mayor and Town Council.
9. Committees of the day.
10. Banner.
11. Female Teachers and Scholars.
12. Music.
13. Banner.
14. Male teachers and scholars.
15. Female citizens.
16. Male citizens.
17. At twelve o'clock the national salute, immediately after which the procession will again form under the direction of four Marshals, E. Jones, Truman Hall, Wm. Welty, and John Young.
18. President, J. Singluff, Vice Presidents C. Dear-dorff and W. M. Blake.
19. Reader, B. M. Atherton, Orator, James Craig.
20. Committee on Toasts, F. D. McNeil, W. Warner, S. Sals.
21. Mayor and Town Council.
22. Music.
23. Clergy.
24. Ladies.
25. Gentlemen.

WHIG PROMISES—THE "BETTER TIMES."

The last Tuscarawas Advocate, published a mournful article, along with a Sheriff's sale lately held in a southern county, which shows up the state of the times and the false hearted promises of whig leaders. It is mournful indeed and should be a warning to all those who were humbugged, never to believe these whig leaders again.

Below we give extracts from the Whig paper both before and after election.

From the Tuscarawas Advocate, October 24, 1840. [A Schedule of property sold by Sheriff of Muskingum county, within a few days past.]

GOOD TIMES. "14 horse wagon, \$50
"High wares and plenty of work, 62
"A Protective Tariff, 1 bay mare, 3 00
"No United States Direct, 1 sorrel do, 3 00
Tax, 1 gray colt, 3 00
"Economy in the Public, 1 bay colt, 2 00
Expenditures, 1 do, 1 00
"A GOOD CURRENCY, 1 do, 2 00
& PLENTY OF IT, 2 do. at \$1 50 each 3 00
And Democracy in its 2 horses, at \$2 each, 4 00
Purity. The horses were such as have heretofore sold for 50 and \$75 each.

Besides these, a store of goods, said to have cost several hundred, sold for, \$20.

The above shows us what the whigs promised, if they got into power, and what they have given us in place of those promises. They have had the Government in their own hands near 18 months, a Whig president, whig Senate, whig House of Representatives, & what's the result? Why, that the very editors who deluded, deceived, and humbugged honest men, by holding out their hypocritical promises, in 1840, now tell us that the Sheriff is selling wares for \$5 50, hogs at six-pence a-head, cows a dollar, and horses which cost 40 or 50 dollars, are knocked off at 2 and 3 dollars each! These are some of the "Good Times," and high wages, and high prices, of Whigery.

Was ever such times experienced under Van Buren's Administration? Was ever prices as low, wages as low, or money so worthless, while the democrats were in power, as they have been since? Fellow citizens, these are questions you can all answer. And yet, how the democracy are vilified, misrepresented—charged with wanting to cut down wages, labor, produce and every thing else—by the false hearted federalists, who, have themselves, brought about that identical state of things, in place of fulfilling those solemn pledges made from their lips, and their presses, to a generous, high minded and patriotic people.

THE HIDDEN MYSTERIES OF FEDERALISM.

There need be no better evidence of the wanton recklessness, and extravagance, of this federal Administration, than the fact of the federal leaders trying to keep its acts smothered up—refusing to let the people know what their servants are doing. On the 20th of June, Mr. Allen offered the following resolution in the Senate, and which was voted down—yeas 16—nays 22—every yes a democrat, and every nay a federalist.

"Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable—

1. The amount of the public debt on the 4th of March 1841, including the treasury acts then outstanding, with the other items of such debts.
2. The amount of treasury notes issued since the 4th of March, 1841, under acts passed prior to that date.
3. The amount of treasury notes issued since the 4th of March, 1841, under the acts passed since that date.
4. The amount of treasury notes authorized to be issued by acts passed since the 4th of March, 1841, but which have not as yet been issued.
5. The amount of public debt at this time, including treasury notes now outstanding, with the other items of such debt.
6. The amount of loans authorized by acts passed since the 4th of March, 1841.
7. The amount of loans obtained under acts passed since the 4th of March, 1841, with the interest thereon.
8. The amount of income actually received from all sources since the 4th of March 1841, with the particular amount from each source.
9. The amount of appropriations by acts passed prior to the 4th of March, 1841, and unexpended at that date.
10. The amount of appropriations by acts passed since the 4th of March 1841.
11. The amount of money now actually in the treasury.
12. The amount of appropriations estimated and recommended by the Executive Department since the 4th of March 1841.
13. The amount of the increase of the taxes in all forms, imposed by acts of Congress passed since the 4th of March 1841.
14. The amount of increase of taxes, in all forms recommended by the treasury Department since the 4th of March 1841.
15. And that he be directed to arrange the above items, in tabular form, by their several kinds, dates, and amounts.

Is there aught wrong about this resolution? Have not the people a right to know how much of a public debt the Nation has contracted—how fast it is increasing—how many treasury notes have been issued—how much money has been expended, and what for—how much is in the Treasury, and how much the taxes have been increased? Surely they have, and no democrat ever disputed it. How often did the whigs offer such resolutions, when the democracy were in power, and always had them answered? But now, when the "Harrison Jefferson Democratic Whigs," are in, they turn up their pug noses, and say it would never do to inform the people on such matters. If such a resolution should pass, some of the high ways, and by-ways, and mal-practices of Federalism might be exposed, and then again, there would be the old Harry to pay. But notwithstanding their efforts to cover up—"to keep dark, as the loafer said to the nigger"—some facts have been divulged; we have it from the floor of Congress, that the public debt is near TWENTY MILLIONS of dollars; we have it from Mr. Forward, that the expenses of Government, this year, will be over THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and we have it from the President's letter, that there is a very "embarrassed Treasury." Taking all these things into consideration, it is not strange, that the "Reformers" vote down all resolutions of inquiry. They have betrayed, the whole people, forfeited all confidence, and now to escape the punishment due such offences, they are determined to gag, baffle, and keep the people ignorant of every action. Such is, and ever has been the spirit of Federalism.

The federal editor hereabouts, is trying to raise "Home Leagues." It's too late now. If the people of Tuscarawas had formed themselves into a Home League, 30 years ago, to "protect" one another from the villainies practised upon them by one Kirk Patrick, then a "Home league" would have done some good. It might have "protected" the characters of several, from the wily old seducer; but there's little use in locking the door after the horse is stolen.

We give the communication of "S. S." a place, to show what a portion of the "Whig party" think of their whig editor here. It comes from an "old Whig," one who has labored for the party year after year, but who is disgusted with the continual lying of Patrick, and his dishonest course. How often have we convicted him of being an unprincipled liar, and told community just what "S. S." now tells them? How often have we advised the honest portion of Whigs to kick him out of the press, and put in an editor that has at least some regard for honesty and truth; one that possesses a moral character. If they do not, they will soon see the hand writing on the wall.

Some anonymous scribbler in the Advocate, requests us to state that the friends of Free Trade are challenged to meet the advocates of a Protective Tariff, in debate, in Mill Township, at any time and place the challengers may name. Well, now we've done so, and what are you going to do about it? It strikes us, if there are any Protective Tariff men who want to talk on the subject, they had better call a meeting over their own names; this done, let them appoint a committee to go to Washington, and stir up the Whig Congress to a sense of their "high duties." That body has been in session for most of the last year, and thought it was one of the great objects of whigery to have a high tariff, yet there has been nothing been done as yet. What is to be gained by discussing the tariff question, if its own friends who have the power, will not pass a "protective tariff" bill?

VETOES.—The eastern papers are full of rumors, that President Tyler will veto the apportionment Bill, and all the tariff bills that are passed, if they contain the proviso repealing the proviso in the Distribution bill. When in Congress, he voted 7 times in succession against just such an apportionment bill, and as to Distribution, nothing appears so absurd, as to tax the people 2 dollars, for the sake of giving them one. He will deserve the nation's thanks, if he vetoes such a bill. The federalists are determined either to head Tyler or make a fool of him, but they will wake up the wrong passenger. How exasperating a veto would be to whigery, this hot weather?

The Kentucky banks resumed on the 15th. The Louisville Advertiser says the effort has been entirely successful contrary to the anticipations of many there was no demand for specie beyond a very few dollars. If our information is correct, they received far more gold and silver than they paid out.

Report says the Illinois State Bank did not resume on the 15th, because the N. O. Banks suspended. A poor apology. She ought to be "guted."

An exchange says, in Arkansas they call a coat of tar and feathers a Protective tariff.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Ohio Democrat.

MEASURES. EDITORS: I have often heard that large bodies move slowly, but that the editor of the Tuscarawas Advocate, a mere pigmy in "body and spirit" should take two weeks time to conclude to publish the proceedings of a Tyler meeting is certainly a phenomenon that cannot be accounted for by any principles of philosophy or common sense. It is however said of him that he is a nonconformist, and if so, his characters always occur in his dimensions would rationally in society than their given dimensions would rationally justify. That he should publish the proceedings of a Tyler meeting was expected, because he had stated a few days ago to one of his own editors that he would not. But this *sine qua non* editor has so habituated himself to "chance for interest," he had in this case to forego his solemn avowal, and let his readers know that there had been a Tyler meeting in New Philadelphia.

But to the remarks with which he introduced the proceedings of this meeting. I had thought from a remark he made not long since to a gentleman of Dover, that he would never be guilty of lying again; but mangle this humble acknowledgement, he has in these remarks not even the resemblance of truth. He cannot get another man in "all creation" to subscribe to the correctness of the article on that meeting as given by himself. There is no one can be found that is so lost to all moral honesty that would be guilty of such base misrepresentation. Why the fellow must be stark mad to publish such stuff in the face and eyes of so many intelligent witnesses as were present on the evening of that meeting. Has he actually lost all regard to virtue? Does he believe that such malicious conduct, why sir, if his influence was commensurate to his impudence he would be a walking pestilence among us, whose stench would be death; but as it is, and we have reason to thank our stars, he is only the puny editor of a flimsy sheet called the "Tuscarawas Advocate."

We have no disposition to follow this driveller through all his filth; we leave him to dabble in it to his own content. But to conclude we shall propound a few questions, and leave a generous public respond. Have the friends of the present administration a right to hold public meetings?

Does the Constitution of our common country guarantee to them the same knowledge that it does to others?

Ought they not be protected by the same laws and courtesies that others are protected?

Did they in the meeting held in the Court House on the 8th inst. misbehave?

Was not that meeting conducted with propriety and decorum by the friends of the administration?

Ought they have been treated with abuse and vulgarity?

Is it not the part of a gentleman to behave himself on all occasions and under all circumstances?

Did Mr. Patrick on that occasion behave himself?

And finally is he a gentleman?

Messrs. Editors: I can assure you that it is no gratification to me to expose the faults and errors of any one. We are all liable to err. But as long as I am in possession of "mind means and strength" I shall willingly employ them all for the perpetuity of the religious and national blessings which we now happily enjoy as a people.

S. S.

NEW PHILA. BANK.—Some of the managers of the defunct New Phila. Bank, have been jaded by our remarks on the numerous corporations (it among the rest) that have blown up in Ohio, after swindling the working people out of large amounts. They say through their tool, (a lawyer "Bankrupt in property, and business," that the N. P. Bank was never incorporated; never swindled any body; and that several of the Stockholders are yet living, and are "respectable citizens. The first assertion, every body knew; but because it was not incorporated, is no argument where by to prove that its intentions were not to defraud the public. That it never swindled community is false; we have been told the names of persons, some of whom lost individually, hundreds of dollars, by that very bank bursting; there are men living, who now hold its notes—notes which have never been redeemed. That some of the Stockholders were "respectable," there is no doubt, according to some men's notions. So is Nick Biddle "respectable" and Farrington, and Monroe Edwards, and a host of others. If we were so minded, we could give a few scraps from the biographies of these "respectable" stockholders, that would show them up to community in their true light. But we have neither the desire nor time this week. There is one question however, we ask the tool to answer. A citizen once borrowed some of this Bank's paper, and gave good security. When the time came round, he paid the bank, and was credited. Some years after the bank burst, and after his death, suit was brought against the endorser, by one of the bank managers, for the very claim which had been paid. Time run on; it passed through two or three terms of Court; the bank books, which, by some slight of hand, could not be got at for a time, were finally produced, and the jury returned a verdict against the Bank manager. Now is that bank manager living? he was not one of the "respectable" stockholders! Finally, does this attempt to force an endorser to pay a note over again, after the principal had paid it, come under the head of swindling, or should only be called "financing," by one of the "respectable" When the bankers tool answers these questions, we have another to put.

CORWIN & Co. had a great time at the Lebanon convention. The hard cider fundagees were revived. A weaver went from Dayton, mounted on wheels and weaving through the streets. So we may look out for a rise in coin skins, gourd, &c. The debacle of 1840, is to be acted over again—albeit the afterpiece—viz. the federal promises of Better times, and better prices. You don't see any more of them, mind.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JACKSON.

Hermitage, My 23, 1842.

Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. enclosing me letters of introduction from Col. R. M. Johnson and other gentlemen, and acquainting me with the objects of your visit to this country as the agent of the Young Men's Irish repeal Association of New York.

No individual can take deeper interest than I in what ever concerns the welfare and happiness of the Irish people. And there is nothing more grateful to my feelings than the anticipation authorized by the progress of liberal principles throughout the world, that the day is not far distant when, without violence or civil commotion, Ireland will regain the principles she lost in 1800, and be in possession of all the blessings that flow from a government administered with a view to their security and happiness. That the measures calculated to produce this happy result may be crowned with speedy success is my fervent prayer.

But at the same time that I express freely my sympathies for that noble hearted and generous people, and my hopes that the exertions they are making peaceably and constitutionally to recover the Representative government may be successful, it is proper for me to say that I do so without wishing to transcend that maxim which teaches us not to interfere offensively with the international affairs of other nations. The preservation of the principle on which this maxim rests is far more important to the good of mankind than any benefit which can possibly be obtained by a departure from it, and there are no people, I am sure, who would be less willing than the Irish to occupy a position which would bring into question the justice of the principle.

Entering these views it would give me great pleasure to attend the meeting which you propose, but the feeble state of my health will not permit me to do so. Thanking you for the too favorable terms in which

you are pleased to allude to me personally, and assuring you that the Irish blood which flows in my veins will never cease, but with my life, alone to bear in union with those who have at heart the security of Irish Liberty, I subscribe myself very truly,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To Thomas Mooney, Esq.
Agent of the Irish Repeal Association of New York—Nashville.

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that Governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by sudden changes in Government. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to assent to laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative bodies, at places unannounced, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers in capable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judicial powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a number of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended Legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our Governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and he has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them to do us the kindness to interrupt our united money, and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of rectitude to extend to us.

Do and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of rectitude to extend to us.

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MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23,		
Flour	5,50 a 5,62 Wheat	1,10 a 1,15
BALTIMORE, June 24,		
Flour	\$5,50 a 5,62 (Wheat)	1,30

NEW PHILA. June 23.		DOVER, June 23.
Wheat, per bushel	100	Wheat per bushel - - - 100
Corn do - - -	33	Corn do - - - 33
Oats do	25	Oats do - - - 25
Rye do	50	Rye do - - - 50
Clover seed do	\$5 00	Clovered do - - - 5 00
Flaxseed do	87	Flaxseed do - - - 87
Apples dry do	1,00	Apples do dried 1,00
Potatoes do	25	Potatoes do 50
Flour per bbl.,	4 87	Flour per barrel 5 00
Pork " cwt.	2 50	Pork " cwt. 2 50
Butter " lb.	10	Butter " lb. 10
Tallow " lb.	4	Tallow " lb. 4
Lard " lb.	3	Lard " lb. 3
Bacon (round) "	4	Bacon, round " 4
Eggs per doz.	4	Eggs per doz. 4
Salt, " bbl.	2 00	Salt " bbl. 2 00
Wool	25	Wool 25
Tow Linen	20 a 25	Tow Linen 220

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Henry Shindler, vs. J. N. attachment. At my instance an attachment was this day issued by John Butt, a Justice of the Peace of Goshen township, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, against the goods, chattels, rights, credit, money, property and effects, of Frederick Nauall and Mathias Bowman non-residents of said county. Dated this 25th day of June, 1842.
HENRY SHINDLER.

WANTED.

2 JOURNEYMEN SEGAR MAKERS.

Good workmen, will find immediate employment, by applying at G. F. A. Wassman's Factory in Canal Dover.

Also, a lad of from 12 to 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the Cigar making business, if application be made soon.

G. F. A. WASSMAN.
Canal Dover, Ohio, June 29, 1842. 24 4 1/2

Notice.

A. L. the guns in the possession of the Dover Guards; & other persons, must be delivered up to H. V. Beeson before the 23d of July, otherwise the holders of them will bear the consequences.
JOHN YOUNG, Capt.
June 29, 1842. 24 4

IFLE & ROCK POWDER—By the keg for sale by
FERTIG & TORREY,
Canal Dover, June 29, 1842.

SELECT SCHOOL.

D. M. BRADSHAW, would inform the good people of Dover & its vicinity that he has opened a school in their village for the instruction of young masters & Misses in the branches usually taught in select schools. Having been long engaged in the pleasing task of imparting instruction to the young, he feels confident of giving full and complete satisfaction to all those who may feel disposed to place their children under his care.
Canal Dover, June 29, 1842.

THE TUSCARAWAS GUARDS.

Will meet at the Court House in New Philadelphia on Monday morning July 4th, at 9 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped for drill, a general attendance is requested.
By order of J. H. Smith, Capt.
D. M. BRADSHAW, O. M.

VETO NO. 1.

Against Hard Times, high prices & dull trade.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

WELTY, FARRISH, & Co., respectfully inform the public that they put their store upon high prices and hard times; and to satisfy the public that they practice what they preach, they invite the attention of all READY PAYING customers to their stock of

SHOES & LEATHER.

now arriving, and which contain a varied and desirable assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' boys and children's boots and shoes of all kinds.

UPPER AND SOLE LEATHER. Shoes makers findings. Morocco, Linings and binding skins, Shoes makers findings. Shoe parts by the quart and bushel, Lasts, Boot Trees and Boot Imps. and at prices that cannot but be pleasing to purchasers. No pains or exertions will be spared to make our establishment right in all respects, so that none can Veto it. Call and satisfy yourselves.
Canal Dover, June 7, 1842. 22 1/2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the June term of Tuscarawas Court of Common Pleas, I was appointed administrator WITH THE WILL ANNEXED, of the estate of Joseph Hunt deceased. All persons interested will take notice.
ISAAC K. ROBERTS, adm'r
June 20, 1842. 23 1/2

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm lying on the graded road leading from Cumberland to Winesburg, 3 miles from Dover containing 177 acres, which about 90 acres are cleared—50 in good bottom land—20 in meadow and the balance well timbered. On the farm is a good house & barn, and 5 never failing springs. TERMS. One half down, and the balance in yearly payments substantially secured. If not sold before the 20th September, I will put it up at public sale, and cut it into small parcels.

June 20th their boundaries, are copper coins having a stamp peculiar to each state, dividing the bit (real) into eights, (octavos) and (quartos). But here, in lieu of copper coins for the state of Queretaro has none—pieces of soap with a stamp on them are employed. Yet so strictly are they local in their use, that the current soap of one village is refused at places not half a mile distant—well illustrating one of the modes by which substitutes for a metallic currency should be checked in their amount, and the means, however awkward that will resorted to in order to satisfy the necessity of a currency. Some of our men found their value not at all diminished after washing with it; and, probably, the excess of any issues equally washed up.

Case of Presumption.—Curious scenes sometimes occur in courts of justice, where almost every phase of human nature is presented. An English paper states that during an argument in council, in a case heard a short time since before the Vice Chancellor Wigram, with respect to presumption, his honor said that the following was the strongest case he had over met. A man was tried before Lord Bony on an indictment under the game laws, for shooting a bird. It was proved that the man fired, and that the bird fell, and was picked up by the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. When asked for their reason, they said they presumed the bird had died of fright, there being no evidence that there was any shot in the gun!

The Difference. The declaration of independence says "all men